The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9017.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance . Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. including postage	52 0
	72 0
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For three months advance, delivered in Town... ,, including postage..... ,,	16 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .....4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

Firstinsertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... ,,	2 8
Third Ditto..... ,,	2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ,, 0 2 As. per ne, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 890 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th May, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah

	Up.			Down.	
		May			June
Leave Bombay	4 & 18		Leave Bussorah	23	6
,, Kurrachee	8	22	,, Fao	0	0
,, Guadur	9	23	,, Bushire	2	6
,, Muscat	13	26	,, Linga	28	11
,, B. Abbas	14	28	,, B. Abbas.....	30	13
,, Linga	15	29			June
		June	,, Muscat	1	15
,, Bushire	18	1	,, Guadur	3	17
,, Fao	19	2	,, Kurrachee ...	6	20
Arrive Bussorah.....	20	3	Arrive Bombay.....	9	23

The Steam-ship "GOVE NOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as undernoted with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Cutwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	20
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	
,, Tuticorin.....	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	
,, Galle		,, Colombo.....	27
,, Negapatah	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Cochin		,, Cochin	29
,, Pondicherry		,, Calicut	30
,, Madras	27	,, Cannanore	1
,, Coconada	29	,, Mangalore.....	2
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cutwar	3
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Arrive Bombay	4
Arrive Calcutta	3		

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickinson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingoria if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

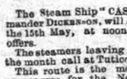
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamer of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour, stopping at the undermentioned Landers:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.	Rewas	Dhurrumtur.	Coran	Gulwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	1 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	2 0
Second Class..	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4

The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dhurrumtur at 1 P. M.

The Gulwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Gulwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeypapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nussebwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruitonjee, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	CARWAR.
MALWAN.	COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Manockjall Lullooboy, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

Manockjall Lullooboy, Manager.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

WANTED, LIGHT FREIGHT for the Ship "TIMOORSHAH," A.1., to sail on the 15th May. Accommodation for Cabin Passengers. Apply to HAJEE SUFFY MISKY, Esq., or Captain DUGDALE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P FIELD, Ja.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HELEN FINLAYSON," Captain Seator, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Seator will not be responsible for the condition of anyPackage after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Ship "Helen Finlayson."
6th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque "MOHIDEEN BUX," arrived from Moulmein, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo within three days with Freight, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Agent as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consignees.

The Agent will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

PAPA NAYANA,
Agent Barque "Mohideen Bux,"
At No. 34 Old Cazee Moollah.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," Captain Thirkell, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Thirkell, Ship *Prince Alfred*.
Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "AGGIE M.," Captain Boyd, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Boyd will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Boyd, Ship *Aggie M.*
Bombay, 1st May 1868.

STEREOSCOPES.

A LARGE assortment of STEREOSCOPES, of the newest design and best manufacture, lately imported. These Stereoscopes are fitted with the Binocular movement and superior Lenses to suit all sights.

STEREOSCOPES on polished rosewood pedestals, with double movement, for raising or depressing, and with two brass Screws for fixing position. Rs. 15.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £34 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,800 Tons, will be despatched on the 30th May next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES HENRY GLYN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration from THIS DATE.

EDWARD BIGG & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1868.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD and LAST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs 82, *say* RUPEES EIGHTY-TWO per SHARE (making a total distribution of Rs. 1,007 per Share) is payable on and after this date to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5 Meadow Street, on production of Share Certificates in due order.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Liquidators.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarderson very fair terms

Terms—Cash.

SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—Mr. Vaniackrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th MAY.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,

AND FOR THE

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF DAVE CARSON.

Mr. Dave Carson takes this opportunity of thanking the Public of Bombay for the substantial manner in which they have acknowledged his endeavours to amuse them, thus keeping him free from fear of Act 28. Mr. Carson does not expect a Monument will be raised in recognition of the good he has done for Bombay, nor does he expect any Public Building to be named after him. But he really considers it the duty of his friends in Bombay, not to be *backward* in coming *forward to honour his Bill drawn upon* Whim, Wit, Waggery, & Co., *endorsed by Gratitude, and stamped by Public Opinion.* BUS,

FOR THE FIRST AND LAST TIME THIS SEASON

DAVE CARSON

Will appear in his

INIMITABLE ZOROASTRIAN IMPERSONATION OF

DAVEJEE CARSONBHOY,

Who will relate his

WONDERFUL DREAM.

FOR THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON

Mr. G. SOUTHAM

will Tear

ERNANI ALL TO PIECES.

Mr. W. BURTON

FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON

Will indulge in

LOVING KISSES.

Mr. S. HERBERTE

Has received by the last Mail

A LETTER IN THE CANDLE,

Which he will communicate to the audience.

DAVE CARSON

Will appear in an original production, entitled,

THE MANAGER IN DISTRESS

OR

JUVENILE TRAGEDY,

In which he advises all the

BOMBAY AMATEURS

To come and take Lessons in Acting and all other points appertaining to Stage busines.

Monsieur and Mademoiselle SEMELADIS

Will perform Selections from

VERDI and DE BERIOT.

This Programme will be repeated in Jan., 1869.

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS

Will preside at the Pianoforte.

PART FIRST.

Overture—"Faust," .....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—"Enchantress," .....Company.
Kindly Words, (first time) .....Mr. W. Burton.
Would I were a Fly, ...Dave Carson.
There's a Letter in the Candle, (first time,) .....Mr. S. Herberte.
The Hen Convention, ...Mr. G Southam.
The Mocking Bird, ...Mr. W. Burton.

To Conclude Part First

DAVE CARSON

Will sing a Spasmodic Effusion, entitled,

SHE'S GONE TO ALABAMA STATE.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

Ballad—"Where are the friends of my youth" .....W. W. Burton.
Clarionet Solo.....Herr Steinhart.

ERNANI DISTORTED,

Mr. G. SOUTHAM.

Violin Solo, "Le Tremolo," *De Beriot.*

MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

Il Baccio.....*Verdi.*

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS.

Part Second will Conclude with

DAVEJEE CARSONBHOY'S

WONDERFUL DREAM.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD.

The Evening's Entertainment will Conclude with the

MANAGER IN DISTRESS,

OR

JUVENILE TRAGEDY.

Manager in Distress,.....Mr. W. Burton
G. W. N. J. C. Green, ...Dave Carson.

N.B.—Prices to Dress Circle will on this occasion be reduced to Rs. 5.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Circle.....	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Oak Chariot," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8; Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.

THE AGONY WILL TERMINATE WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment,

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks 16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....18	,,	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....16	,,	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	,,	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks 16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks 13	,,	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks 16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....28	,,	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ,, 3	,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ,, 3	,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ,, 4	,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ,, 4	,,	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... ,, 6	,,	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... ,, 7	,,	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... ,, 6	,,	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy. 2	,,	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per dox. 50, 55, 60	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,, ...	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars... .....Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... ,,	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie ..... ,,	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic..... ,,	7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere ..... ,,	7	8
BADHAM'S West End ..... ,,	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot ,, ... ,,	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot ,, ... ,,	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....Rs.	2	
Guyots Leather Brace..... ,,	3	
Guyots West End..... ,,	2	
The Royal Courier Bag	8	to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	12	,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	2	,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	18	,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,, ...	14	,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,, ...	16	,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	10	,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen .....Rs.	14	to	20
Gold Link Studs..... ,,	16	,,	30
Gold Collar Studs ..... ,,	6	,,	8
Gold Shirt Studs..... ,,	14	,,	30
Gold Scarf Rings... ,,	8	,,	12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. ,,	2	,,	6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flanne, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towellingl Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Roya TurkishTowel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,, ...	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,, ...	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,, ...	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,, ...	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,, ...	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		20	0
TRAVELLING Suits		6	8
TRAVELLING Shirts		8	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz. ...		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,

Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

CHINA-GRASS CULTIVATION.—FOR SALE, the Estate at Kangra known as "THE RAM BAGH" It comprises 25 acres of Land, freehold; a small Residence, capable of extensive enlargement; very superior Slate roofed Out Offices; and a Workshop 100' by 18'; also a Pucca Tank 53' by 42' by 6½', well stocked with Fish.

There are on the Land at present 115 large Mangoe, about 200 other Fruits trees (Guava, Plum, Loquat, Peach, Lemon, Plantain, etc.), 200 Mulberry trees of the China and Philippine varieties, a number of young plants of Chinese Tallow tree, Australian Gum, Toon, etc., and upwards of

5 LAKHS OF CHINA-GRASS PLANTS.

In respect of the value of the Fibr from this Plant much has been published during the past year. In quality it ranks second to Silk only, as a substitute for which it is now being used in England and France in the manufacture of Damaska and other valuable goods. These Plants would amply suffice to stock 100 acres this year; and they can be propagated easily and rapidly.

The Land is irrigated from the Baneira River, which is one of the boundaries of the Estate, and from which water power to drive Machinery is available at all seasons up to fully 200-horse. A Mill-race for a wheel 18' diameter by 4' breadth has been constructed.

A large sized Fibre-cleaning Machine, Sandford and Mallory's patent, is on the spot, and a stock of useful Tools and appliances.

The Property is offered for sale in consequence of the Proprietor not possessing means to erect the necessary Buildings and Machinery for utilizing the cultivation he has established. This, the purchase of additional Land, and working expenditure, it is calculated would employ a Capital of Rs. 1,50,000—one and half lakh,—and give a return of fully 20 per cent. after completion of the works.

To any gentleman or gentlemen desirous of embarking in a really sound enterprise this will be found a most advantageous opening. The China-grass fibre is more valuable than Cotton; and thrice the quantity (in weight) can be obtained from a similar extent of Land. Moreover the plant is perennial, requires but little attention after planting, and removal only when it has outgrown the space allowed it—about every four years. But Machinery is indispensable to the proper preparation and packing of the Fibre; this the present owner cannot supply, and hence the property is tendered for sale.

Irrespective of the advantages of the Estate for manufacturing purposes of any kind, it is a most eligible position for a large Establishment; heat or cold never being excessive; and its healthiness has been tested by a five years' residence.

The following extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Punjaub, is, *by permission*, made public:—

"I am directed.....to state that the Lieutenan Governor has read these papers with much interest; and that although the Government is not prepared itself to carry on the undertaking, His Honor will be prepared to give all reasonable support to any parties that may come forward who appear likely to carry it through."

If the property be purchased as a whole, including Stock and Block of every description, }then,

Price Rs. 30,000.

If purchased in view to the formation of a Limited Company for the growth, preparation, and export (also manufacture for local sale or use) of the various excellent Fibres that can be produced in the District—including China grass, Flax, Hemp, Sunn, Agave, Plaintain, &c—the seller will take part payment in shares.

The Estate can be inspected at any hour. Applications are requested to be addressed to the undersigned, who will be happy to furnish any information on the subject that may be desired.

N.B.—By prompt action the plant now growing can be fully utilized this year, and would more than repay the year's working expenses in extending the cultivation.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The Ram Bagh, Kangra, May, 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that PUNNALALL TEJMUL BHUYA has from THIS DATE CEASED to have any INTEREST in the Firm of GUNGARAM BULDEO, carrying on business at Vitalwaddy outside the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 11th May 1868

GUNGARAM BULDEO.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

DANCHELL'S PATENT POCKET FILTERS.

This is a most useful invention, which will be found a great boon by every person who travels.

It is a small Filter to which an India Rubber Tube with an Ivory Mouth-piece is attached. The whole fits into a round Japanned box 4 inches by 2½ inches. Price Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that SADANUND GUNPUT BHUNDAREE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has by a Deed of Trust bearing date the 29th day of April 1868, made and executed by him, conveyed and assigned over all his property, real and personal, moveable and immoveable, wheresoever situate, and also all the debts due and owing to him, the said Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree, unto Ball Bapoojee and others, the Trustees mentioned in the said Deed, upon such trusts and for such purposes as are in the said Deed contained, and amongst others for the purpose of paying off the debts of the said Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against dealing with any property lately belonging to the said Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree except through the Trustees appointed by the said Deed. And the Creditors of the said Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree are hereby called upon to send in their claims against him, the said Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree, to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 10 Forbes Street, within 14 days from this date, after the expiration of which period no further Claims will be entertained—Dated this 1st day of May 1868.

C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor to the Trustees to Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co. Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Caisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the prompt attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infant" Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Food," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represent the natural aliment of the Child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

Sole Agents for India, D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

5 Elphinstone Circle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES advanced from 735 to 745; Mazagons from 715 to 740 per share; Back Bays close at 525; New Elphinstones at 160; New Bank of Bombay 9 premium; Old ditto 97. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	175 per share
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay ..	92 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New ..	9 per ct pm
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	68 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	200	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	184 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ...	128 ex di.
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	433 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	3,100 pr share
260,000	2,500	2 50	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	430 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2 375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,000	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,000 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Visgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co ...	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	525 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	745 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	165 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Freze Land Co. ..	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	725 per share
.....	2,000	1,360	25 p s	Port Canning ..	340
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1 055

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China.	69 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight	Rs. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do do....	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	98¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	98¼
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
China...	60 days' sight...	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		..	6 per cent
Mercantile Bills.. ...		..	8 do
Four per cent. Co's	1835-36	}	91¼
„ „ „ „	1842-43		
„ „ „ „	1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57		107½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54		113¼
Five and half per cent. ..	... .		112½
Municipal 16 per cent. Loan...	... .		111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 310
Five-Franc Pieces..	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 12TH MAY.

				Per Candy.
Dholleras ..	...	Old	..	.. 220 to 222
Bhownuggur }				
Dharwar Sawginned..	...	...	..	.. 228 to 230
Comrawuttee }	..	New	..	... 250 to 253
Akote.. }				
Broach... }	..	...	..	.. 255 to 260
Dholleras .. }	..	..	..	.. 223 to 225
Bhownuggur }				
Veraval.. ..	...	...	..	.. 220 to 225
Yingoria.. ..	..	..	..	... 248 to 250
Dharwar Sawginned	...	...	..	.. 260 to 268
Ready Sales ...	...	...	...	975 Candies.
For delivery ...	...	...	...	1,350 „
Market dull.				

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, MAY 7.

Government Securities.—Some transactions in 4 per cents were reported at Rs. 7-2 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 sold last evening and to-day at Rs. 8-10 premium. 6½ per cents were bought, at a late hour yesterday evening, at Rs. 13-4 premium, and to-day the transactions were at Rs. 13-6 to 13-2 premium.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal raised the rates of interest one per cent. 4 shares sold at Rs. 1,787½ each, and 1 share at slightly lower price.

Several purchases of National Bank shares were effected at Rs. 129.

Agra Bank A. shares changed hands at Rs. 115 each.

10 shares in the People's Bank were bought, for an order, at Rs. 33 each.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares were placed at Rs. 195.

Another sale of 2 shares in the Gourepore Co. took place at Rs. 1,075 each.

Punjab Trading Co.—The sale reported yesterday is believed to be "exclusive of dividend;" another transaction took place at a late hour last evening at Rs. 45 per share, inclusive of dividend.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 12.

Astley, Captain, Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Wells, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Regiment, en route to rejoin, his Regiment, from Kurrachee.

Holmsted, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty from Aden.

Becher, Major, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Aden.

Bramwell, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Aden.

Butler, Lieut- 8th Regiment, N. I., from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Astley, Captain, Inspector of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.

Knight, Conductor, Superintendent Engineer F. W. D., on medical certificate, to England.

Neale, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Briggs, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Holmsted, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Becher, Major, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Bramwell, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad

Butler, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—12TH MAY.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 1s. 0d.
„ Liverpool.....	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 12	Norman	Orfen	Aden, April 13.
	H. M.'s Goolnar (s)	Bullock	Jinjera, May 12.
	Western Belle ...	Montgomery .	Liverpool, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 12	Carnatic (s)	Dundas.....	Aden and Suez.
	Star of England ..	Newell	Liverpool.
	Queen of Nations..	Kavanagh ...	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa.
	Manchester (s) ...	Teasdale ...	Cutch Mandvee.
	Nusrul Mujeed	Nacoda	M. Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Shakuntala*, to Calcutta.
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer *Ganges*, to Aden and Suez.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements knownoto the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "BEHAR," (1603 tons, 400 H.P.) Captain C. G. PERRIN, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 100 PAIRS of CASES, and 50 COMPOSING FRAMES, Second-hand, but in GOOD CONDITION. A Large Quantity of TYPE will also be for Sale in a few weeks. For further particulars address "Y.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FINE OLD PALE COGNAC,
(heart-shaped label).
A fresh supply of this fine Spirit.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
Price Rs. 27. Rs. 30.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

ORANGE QUININE VINE
Is a light and elegant Tonic. With Soda Water it forms an agreeable refreshing and invigorating beverage.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
Pint Bottles As. 14. Rs. 1-0
Rs. 1-12. „ 2-0
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SLATE BAGATELLE BOARDS,
With Stand Complete.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
Ten feet long Rs. 350. Rs. 400
Eight feet long Rs. 270. Rs. 300.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, the PATENT ICE FACTORY, Girgaum, consisting of Freehold Land of about 3,000 square yards, Buildings, Machinery, Stores, Apparatus, an Iron Dwelling House, &c., &c. Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Central Bank of Western India, Meadow Street, to whom offers of purchase should be made.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT, BOMBAY.
OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail
Steamer :—
Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Stilton Cheese.
Double Glo'ster Cheese.
Cheshire Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COCOA NIBS, Poulson's Corn Flour.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, direct from Oporto, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARET—Margaux, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, by Biche La Tour, Bordeaux, at Rs. 10 per dozen.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

A NEW and choice assortment of Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Briar Wood Pipes.
Meerschaum Bowls with Cherry Wood Stem, and Tobacco Pouch, fitted in strong leather case.
20 per cent Discount for Cash only.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—
Thomas Bears' Smoking Mixture.
Ditto Imperial Tobacco.
Ditto Golden Gem.
Ditto Virginia Shag.
Ditto Bird's Eye.
Ditto Oronoko.
Ditto Latakia.
Will's best Bristol Bird's Eye.
Cavendish at Rs. 2 per lb.
10 per cent Discount, for Cash only, allowed on purchases of 1 lb. and upwards.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS—
Trichinopoly Cheroots, No. I.
Do. do. „ II.
Do. do. „ III.
Manilla shaped Pondicherry.
Havanna shaped do
Thick Common do.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received a small quantity of Albumanized Paper.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BANK OF INDIA, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

I. To lay before the Meeting the Liquidators' account, showing their acts, dealings, and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

II. To ask the Meeting to elect Members to fill vacancies now existing in the Consulting Committee of Shareholders elected at the General Meeting held on the 2nd day of July 1866.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 12th May 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, and DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance :—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, an Insolvent.

UPON hearing MR. SHAMRAO PANDURANG, Attorney for the Trustees of the abovenamed Insolvent, I do order and direct that all persons claiming to be Creditors upon the above Estate who have not already done so, do send in their Claims, in writing, to MR. JOSEPH SEQUEIRA, Manager to the Trustees of the said Estate, in No. 1 Oak Lane within the Fort, on or before the Twenty-fifth day of May, instant, or in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any Dividend that may be declared by the Trustees of the Estate next after that date. And I do further order that this Order be once advertised in the *Government Gazette*, twice in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and twice in the *Jame-Jamshed* and *Bombay Summachar*.—Dated this 8th day of May 1868. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MESSRS. HEERALALL & Co.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GHOGAREE MOHULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, OOMEKABAEE, wife of Memon Sheerif Woomer, and MEMON AHMED DADA,—all that piece or parcel of LAND or Government GROUND, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the New Town, within the Sub-district of Bholeshwur, containing by admeasurement 173 1/9 square yards, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 46 and 47, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 56 and 57, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Ghogaree Mohulla or Footbowree Street, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the house of Burjorjee Rustomjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Ghandee Dawood Durwaish. Further particulars may be learnt at the Office of Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., 6 Rampart Row, Fort.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
The newly improved Patent Domestic
FREEZING APPARATUS.

PURE ICE,
Produced by means of
HEAT AND WATER.

The only expense beyond the first cost being that of the Wood Charcoal, amounting to Half an Anna for each operation.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect*. The Boiler is now made in solid galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The mere artificial production of Ice has long since been accomplished, but the manufacture of it in a pure, tasteless, and totally untainted state, through a medium which places it within the reach of all, and enables every body to be his own Ice Supplier, has only just been attained by means of the

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

Any eulogy of this perfect and very remarkable invention would be useless; the leading scientific men of the day have expressed their unqualified admiration of it, and the inventor has been rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and with numerous medals wherever the apparatus has been exhibited.

It would be equally superfluous to dilate upon its utility, as it bears its own recommendation.

NET CASH PRICE.

An Apparatus to make about four pounds and a half of pure Ice at a time, including Stove and Chimney, &c., a Wrapper, two Thermometers, a reserve being considered advisable in case of careless handling, packed in two cases, of which one measures about 2 ft 9 in. in length, 2 ft. 6 in. in width, and 9 in. in depth; the other, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. 3 in. in width, and 1 ft. 2 in. in depth :—

The two cases together weighing 2 Maunds, deliverable in Bombay, Rs. 275.

A smaller size, to make about 2¼ lbs. of Ice, Rs. 175.

The Apparatus is imported by
SOUNDY & Co., Bombay,
Wholesale General Importers.
7 & 8, Rampart Row, & 4, Forbes Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow.
CASH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.—ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—AUCTION SALE of 20th May is POSTPONED.
Kurrachee, 12th May 1868. W. MEIKLEJOHN.

NOTICE.—All Persons having Claims against, or amounts due to, the Estate of the late Veterinary Surgeon C. E. BARTON, Royal Horse Artillery, deceased, are hereby requested to forward the same, and forthwith to deliver up such Property, belonging to the deceased, as may be in their possession, to Captain MONSELL, 23rd R. R. Fusiliers, and President of Committee of Adjustment, on or before the 15th June 1868.

C. MONSELL, Captain, 23rd R. R. Fusiliers.
Colaba, Bombay, 13th May 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

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May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS :
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street. 30, Cornhill.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1868.

THE curtain has now been lifted from the motives which induced Theodorus to release the European captives, and the savage butchery of 308 Abyssinian prisoners when the British army was within sight of Magdala, shows that the European inmates of Magdala owed their lives neither to the King's magnanimity nor to his humanity. There cannot be any doubt that if Theodorus had resolved to test the strength of his fortress before he released the prisoners he would, as soon as he saw the soldiers of the 33rd clambering over his fortifications, have blown out the brains of every one of them, previous to pointing the fatal pistol to his own head. A man who had resolved to die, and who was capable of any enormity, would not have died without balking the expedition at the last moment, and he would have massacred every European he held with a sense of vindictive triumph, in as much as he was converting even the moment of defeat into something like a victory over his hated foe. It is probable that the prisoners to some extent owe their lives to the pomposity and assumed importance of Mr Rassam, whom the King no doubt expected to be able to influence the operations and policy of the Commander-in-Chief. We do not think there was anything peculiarly wrong in Mr. Rassam making himself as great a man as possible in the estimation of the King, either during his long captivity or during the crisis of his fortunes. He was entitled to point to the fact that he had been specially commissioned by his sovereign to what we may call the Court of Theodorus, and that he was an important enough personage to have an army sent to enforce his release. Theodorus, ignorant of the usages of civilised nations, and incapable of understanding the motives which had compelled England to redeem her outraged honour by launching an army of liberation upon Abyssinia, might well think that so high and dignified a being as Mr. Rassam—the Envoy of his Queen and the pole star of an armed host—would only need to raise his forefinger to bid the storm of war cease and the angry invaders return. We say we do not think there was anything wrong in Mr. Rassam, taking advantage of this delusion within legitimate bounds. But Mr. Rassam has proved himself to be a man unfit to maintain the honour and reputation of his country, and we should like to know if he said anything to Theodorus when that monarch was deliberating on the release of the prisoners after the battle in the Arogee Valley, of which England needs to be ashamed. We read in the correspondence of our contemporary that during the absence of the Embassy which Theodorus sent to the Commander-in-Chief proposing the release of the prisoners on certain conditions, an Abyssinian Chief represented to the King the necessity of submission, and His Majesty "hoping for terms sent for Mr. Rassam and the rest and told them to go." We hope that the conversation that then took place will yet be made fully public, for we have very grave doubts as to the prudence and propriety of Mr. Rassam's conduct. Only two or three days previous to this conversation he had made (if we may trust to the accuracy of our contemporary's information) one of the most dishonourable proposals that could have emanated from a representative of the English Crown. Dead to patriotism and the honour of the country he represented, this man, to save his own poor, worthless life, actually made proposals to Sir Robert Napier at the eleventh hour that the prisoners should be purchased out of Theodorus' hands. The contempt and scorn which would have met England from every civilized power if Sir Robert Napier had been weak enough to agree to this base and scandalous proposal was nothing to Mr. Rassam, so long as he could escape with a whole skin. The man does not seem to have been able to conceive that England had any greater principle at stake than the redemption of his own valuable self and his fellow captives, as if on mere considerations of value, his life was of more importance to the British Empire than the lives of the many thousand men who had been landed on Abyssinia and exposed to the rigours of a broiling sun, a barren waterless coast, and a march of 400 miles through a rugged and inhospitable country. Did it never occur to him to ask what was to be gained by the apparently inevitable sacrifice of many hundred lives to save the three or four in which England was especially interested? That a profounder principle than the saving of his life was at the bottom of the expedition ought to have been apparent to Mr. Rassam from the fact that England was staking in this expedition many lives much more valuable than his? But to him the be-all and the end-all of the expedition was to save his precious existence; and with instincts which mark him to be a man of no personal courage, and devoid of all sense of public virtue, his conduct has declared that he would rather accept life with the dishonor of himself and his country than the death that ten thousand men were facing partly for his sake—than the fate that would have proved him worthy of the trust reposed in him by England and of the respect which England never fails to entertain for the memory of her martyred sons. England can never again employ Mr. Rassam in any position of public trust where the national honor is concerned; and for the sake of the empire, we hope that his public career, small as it has been, is at an end.

IF we were asked to define twaddle, we should feel disposed to say—Proverbs and Water. We confess that we have no faith whatever in the majority of proverbs; and not a great deal in any of them. Nor have we much respect for them. They are usually found to be the maxims of cautious and selfish people, perpetuated by the timid and credulous. They almost invariably, and very naturally, reflect the characteristics of the race which gives them birth; but they very seldom possess any great claims to superior wisdom. They are oftentimes felicitously expressed; but that which they do express, is seldom more than any individual experience, if ordinarily observant, would discover for itself. A man who allows himself to be guided by maxims, in the blind way common to some people, robs himself of one of the greatest privileges conferred upon him with the gift of reason. Yet, how often do we hear a man justify a course of action, especially when it happens to have anything selfish, or cowardly, about it, by quoting some relative proverb? There are, of course, proverbs, which are merely happy observations, and which do not profess to guide a man, in any matter to which they are *apropos*. Thus we say, when one's ill luck benefits another, that—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good"; and the observation expresses what is almost a general principle, in very apt terms. But when we are told by a convicted liar, that Speech is merely given, to enable one to conceal one's thoughts," we feel an increased disgust for the offender, who thus endeavours to shelter himself. So, too, among the Peckniffs, when envying the success in life of one who is not of them, what more abominable than the almost inevitable quotation :—"The devil helps his own?" Again, when that terrible satire upon the instincts of society was uttered, "And, above all, get money; honestly if you can; *but get it*," it was intended as a satire; yet how many have taken it as meaning, that the result of a keen observer's life experience was, that society will always forgive the process of getting money, *if got*; but will not forgive its absence, though every virtue be coupled therewith. We were glad to see the other day, that the *Pall Mall Gazette* had opened fire upon a kindred topic, and had denounced the supposed, and enormously estimated virtue of—Silence. The authority for the virtue of this capacity is, as we all know, the proverb which teaches that, "If speech be silver, silence is golden." Now, if nobody does, everybody ought to comprehend the real application of the advice contained in this popular maxim. If, for example, Mr. Winkle had understood it, when he was subjected to the terrible ordeal of Mr. Skimpin's cross-examination, and little Mr. Justice Stareleigh's irritable pecks, in the case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick, he might have done less to injure the case of his friend, than he did. So again, if "dear friends" who are admitted to the confidences of quarreled lovers, or married people, would likewise remember it, they also might have cause for gratulation, when the hour of reconciliation arrives, and the reunited come to exchange the particulars of their late hours of disunion. But, with most people, this maxim is, with a broad stupidity, one taken to mean this :—That, however brilliant one may be, and however much the reverse another may be, the latter is the more sensible of the two if he only hold his tongue. It is not enough to praise a stupid person, who has nothing to say, for being sensible enough not to attempt to say it; but it is held to imply that, with all men, silence is wiser than speech; and that a silent man, whether from choice, or sheer incapacity, has the advantage over a talker. And yet we do not act up to this belief; for, although we are quite ready to throw about such epithets as "chatterbox," "bore," "twaddler," and to complain of people being "longwinded." or "prosy;" or, in more forcible and familiar, if less polite phraseology, of So and So being so "confoundedly given to jaw," we are as equally ready to throw other epithets at those who choose to hold their peace. For example, one girl who has "plenty to say for herself" in society, is described by her acquaintances as a "forward creature; who chatters incessantly." Take her away, and substitute her converse, and the same people straightway pronounce her to be stupid, because "she has nothing in her," and is of "no assistance whatever to conversation." This is blowing hot and cold with a vengeance. But really, if one accept its own conventional phrases as its actual opinions, it would be difficult to make out whether society really does prefer people who talk, to people who don't, or *vice versa*.

But the majority of the social world has set its seal upon the supposed wisdom of silence, as a general application to mankind. And the impress bids fair to endure. Of course, this would be just enough, were it only applied to those people who are quaintly described as having "wind in their heads," or "bees in their bonnets." The task of listening to inveterate emitters of words, is one which is calculated to tax human endurance to the uttermost extreme. But these conversational cobras, who deserve treading upon with the heaviest boot heels, are not in reality held to be included in those to whom this advice is thus given. They are abnormal exceptions; tongue-mad, so to speak; and deserve snubs, rather than sage cautions. It is your "clever," and "intelligent" people, to whom the auriferous virtues of silence are recommended. We couple silence, somehow, with the possession of an inexhaustible latent fund of knowledge and sarcasm, which the right moment will develope. We regard thin lips, drawn down at the corners, and eyeballs set rather far back in the head, as the outward and visible signs of it; so that, many a man has unconsciously obtained a reputation for ability, merely because he has possessed a surly demeanour, and a physiognomy like a red mullet or an elderly trout. How much does not Napoleon III. owe to his supposed taciturnity? And how invariably does Punch work upon this popular fallacy, in representing its political idol, Mr. Gladstone? Society, indeed, has become almost incredulous in the possibility of a full—lipped, cheery faced person being discreet, when his interests dictate taciturnity; and society, it is needless to say, is in this much, very much in error. As our contemporary points out, children are oftentimes cruelly subjected to the torture of a taciturn demeanour, on the part of their parents; whilst many of the latter bring up their children in the faith that, to hold their tongues, and to crush back within themselves, flowing thoughts and emotions, which under a sunnier rule, would find a joyous utterance, is the surest way of obtaining wisdom; as if a flower would thrive the best in the gloom of a vault, illumined only by the transient reflection of its own loveliness. What, let us ask, would be the result, were we to succeed in carrying out this principle, to the extent to which we talk about it? "Why, that an enormous amount of twaddle would be destroyed in the bud," says some one. Yes, say we and a far greater proportion of bright thoughts, and sunny colloquies, and gems of wit, which, without a genial forcing influence, would never spring into existence. It may be well for a man to use moderation in the use of his tongue and especially when he has but poor sources whence to supply it with matter; or when those sources are markedly superior to those around him. Social fairness forbid- that an individual should either weary or oppress his fellows. But it would be an ill day for those who prefer the flowers and sunshine of life, to its fogs and its sloughs, if an artificial taciturnity should obtain the encouragement of fashion among its members. To any one who has sat for an unusual period in a church, prior to the commencement of the service; or has recollections of the *mauvais quatre d'heure*, at an official dinner party, before the dinner is announced, he will realise the creeping sensation which pervades one, when one finds oneself surrounded by his fellow creatures, by whom he is artificially restrained, or whom he is but ill positioned to address. Nature, in following out that harmonious principle of balancing one thing with another, has we believe supplied for every notable talker a thoroughly confirmed man of silence. It is quite needless for us to destroy the equilibrium, by any artificial additions of our own to the former. An intelligent man may, in the eyes of some, increase his intellectual reputation, by cultivating an unnatural taciturnity; but he will, after all, if he succeed, have merely placed himself upon a level with some of the greatest fools in existence.

MR. DAVE CARSON takes his benefit and gives his last performance to-night. Mr. Carson, it is needless to say, deserves a bumper house, and we sincerely trust the public, whom he has so long and so ably amused, will shower their favours upon him. But for his visit, Bombay would have been indescribably dull during the present season; as, barring Dave and the Cathedral, there has been nothing else in Bombay for a considerable time past either to awaken our powers of laughter or our powers of scandal. How Mr. Carson contrived to get his jokes together and to keep up his unceasing flow of local hits is more than we can say, for as we ourselves in our own humble way cater a little both in the direction of amusement and scandal, we have signally failed in both, and we fear readers of the public journals have found them singularly devoid of interest for a couple of months past. Nevertheless Mr. Dave was always fresh, always extravagant, always inimitable, and as he kept his steam up for three performances a week, his unflagging endeavours to amuse the public ought to receive recognition to-night in an over-flowing and appreciative house. As he is a standing institution among us now, we trust to see him back again in Bombay when he has sufficiently disturbed the flow of bullion on the other side of India. We regard Dave in the light of a locomotive Dr. Hewlett, for wherever he goes the death-rate must inevitably fall; and we do not see why the Health Officer should not include Dave's visits among the Government reclamations and other causes which have raised the standard of health in Bombay. Is not Dave engaged in the reclamation of a *Moody* Bay as well as Government, and, if so, let us mark our sympathy with his endeavours by giving him, if not a statue in the Town Hall, at least a bumper house to-night.

THE "Glasgow Journal" says that the personal friends of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., state that they now consider his election to the vacant Principalship of the Edinburgh University and the vacant Chair of Moral Philosophy very secure.

THE *Englishman* :—Mr. R. O. Sawers, of the National Bank, has been summoned to London to assume the office of Chief Manager. Mr. Sawers left Calcutta for Bombay on Thursday evening. He will be succeeded in the cold weather by Mr. H

The following additional passengers sailed yesterday per P. and O Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, Captain Dundas, to Aden and Suez :—

For Southampton.—Mr. W. Briggs.
For Gibraltar.—Mr. J. K. Silvera.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month in this dispensary was 374 ; of these 249 were Hindoos, of whom 175 were males ; 23 Mussulmans, 20 being males ; 90 Parsees, 32 being males ; 5 Christians, all being males ; and 7 of other castes, of whom 3 were males. With regard to ages, 86 were under twenty, 170 between twenty and forty, 36 between forty and sixty, and 10 upwards of sixty. Out of the 374 patients treated 190 were cured, 153 absented, and 31 are remaining under treatment.

An inquest was held yesterday at Mahowpatie touching the death of Eruchjee Cowasjee. Hormusjee Shapoorjee deposed that the deceased, aged 26 years, and he were in partnership as railway contractors. On Monday afternoon they were getting in some waggons at Duppala on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and deceased was between two of these. He was to unfasten the couplings and, finding that these were stretched, bent over the buffers and signalled with his hand for the driver to back the engine so that the complings could be undone. The driver acted accordingly but Eruchjee fell, and ere he could be reached. the buffers had crushed his head and caused instantaneous death. There was no official of the railway near at the time except the guard of the train. The witness added that in his opinion it was dangerous to work trains by hand signals. The inquest was adjourned till Friday first.

In regard to the annual fair at Singnapoor, the Collector of Sattara reported as follows to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., on the 2nd inst :—"I have the honour to inform you that the District Deputy Collector, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, has reported to me that the annual fair at Singnapoor was held during the first week of last month and passed off satisfactorily, though it was attended by as many as 40,000 persons. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee superintended the sanitary arrangements, which were made with the same care and success as last year. He has informed me that though the heat was very great, no case of sickness occurred, and that owing to the heavy fall of rain in the cold weather, there was an unusually plentiful supply of water in all the wells and tanks. The police arrangements were also good and no crime was committed."

The inquest on the body of Fuckeera Babajee was concluded at the Coroner's office yesterday. Superintendent Tighe deposed that since the death of the deceased was reported to him he had made every effort to procure evidence to show who was the driver of the buggy by which the deceased was knocked down and killed at Grant Road, but had been unable to get any one to testify positively that he could recognize the driver. There was, he added, no policeman stationed on the road just at the spot where the boy was knocked down—the nearest sepoy might have been 75 or 100 yards off. The jury then returned the following verdict :—That the deceased died from the effects of injuries received from his having been knocked down by a buggy, but that there was no evidence before the jury to say by whom the buggy was driven.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on the body of a woman, Aba. Mirza Mahomed Peroo, residing in Havildar Street, stated that the deceased was his kept mistress. He had gone to the bazaar, and on returning after less than an hour's absence found the deceased ill. She denied having eaten anything, and he removed her to the hospital. She was about thirty years of age and had been his mistress for five years. He had been requested by her only three days ago to marry her and was intending to do so ; had had no quarrel, and knew of no reason for her suicide. An apothecary in the hospital stated that the woman on being brought in very ill said she had poisoned herself with arsenic and described the size of the lump as very large. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by poisoning herself with arsenic.

A matter in connection with the liquidation of the Eastern Financial Association was mentioned before Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court, in chambers, yesterday. It will be remembered that the contributories agreed to an arrangement by which they should pay Rs. 30 per share in compromise of their liabilities to the Company. A call for that amount was first made on the contributories in the first list—that is, the present shareholders—and only Rs.26,425-10-0 has been realised from them up to this time. The principal contributories were those in the second list—that is, the past shareholders,—and yesterday His Lordship's opinion was asked as to the propriety of raising the call of Rs. 30 from them forthwith. The learned Judge intimated the opinion that the call should immediately be enforced. Mr. White (instructed by Mr. Harrell) appeared for the liquidators, and no other party was represented.

The following was laid on the Editors' Table at the Secretariat yesterday :—

Extract from *Bombay Gazette*, dated Friday, 2nd April, 1868 :—

Indian News Letter.

"Excessive fluctuations such as have recently characterised our cotton market are a natural consequence of the present state of Indo-European Telegraph communications. The steamer leaves Mussendom with advices that have accumulated during the previous fortnight or so, discharges them at the telegraph terminus on this side to suffice us until she has had time to do another trip. Now as there is no knowing what may happen nowadays in a fortnight, and as the telegrams themselves are seldom less than a fortnight old, it is evident that so long as this state of things lasts, India is little better off than she would be were there no telegraph at all. Supposing, to instance our position in Madras, the latest telegrams to hand on this occasion are the 30th or 31st March, and that we do not receive a further budget for another ten days, say before the 23rd instant, we shall then be receiving the mails of the 20th ultimo, written only a week or ten days before the latest telegrams. Of course the steamer communication between Gwadur and Mussendom may be considerably improved upon, but it may reasonably be doubted if even then telegrams will in every instance be worth paying £5–15 for, more especially as every one can now read the principal items of telegraphic news, such as they are, in the newspapers."

Statement showing the dates of departures from Guadur for Mussendom, and arrivals at Guadur from Mussendom of steamers carrying messages since the break in the cable.

Name of Steamer.	Left Guadur for Mussendom.			
Comorin	March	17	6 32	P. M
Governor Higginson	,,	22	1 50	,,
Tilly	,,	25	11 30	,,
Martaban	,,	28	6 22	,,
Tilly	,,	31	9 30	A. M.
Martaban	April	3	2 5	,,
Martaban	,,	6	10 0	P. M.
Comorin	,,	12	12 5	A. M.
Tilly	,,	13	1 5	P. M.
Martaban	,,	17	12 50	,,
Tilly	,,	20	1 0	,,
Martaban	,,	21	8 40	,,
Tilly	,,	25	12 20	A. M.
Kurrachee	,,	27	2 0	,,
	Arrival at Guadur from Mussendom.			
Comorin	March	21	3 40	A. M.
Penang	,,	28	6 22	P. M.
Tilly	,,	30	10 55	,,
Martaban	April	2	9 15	A. M.
Tilly	,,	5	6 15	,,
Martaban	,,	6	3 26	P. M.
Martaban	,,	10	9 50	,,
Governor Higginson	,,	11	6 18	,,
Tilly	,,	17	9 18	,,
Martaban	,,	20	9 45	,,
Tilly	,,	24	6 33	,,
Martaban	,,	22	9 50	,,

(Signed) H. I. J. WALTON, Director,
Mekran Coast and Sub-marine Telegraph.
Kurrachee, 28th April 1868.

ERRATUM.—A paragraph about a railway accident near Callian, in our issue of yesterday, referred to an accident which occurred on the 9th ult., not on Saturday last.

DEATH OF MR. S. L. ACLAND.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Samuel Lawford Acland, the intimation of which was received from Europe by telegram yesterday. Mr. Acland left Bombay in March last, suffering from liver complaint ; and on his way home he stayed at Nice, where his death is believed to have occurred, though the telegram does not say. He was about 37 years of age, and unmarried. The loss of Mr. Acland will be felt by many in Bombay. He was a shrewd and painstaking lawyer, thoroughly versed in his profession, and devoted to it. We believe he first came to Bombay about ten years ago, and immediately thereafter commenced practice, joining his uncle, Mr. Lawford Acland, in partnership. His firm has for several years borne the name of Acland, Prentis, and Bishop. We believe that at one time he was offered the post of Solicitor to Government, and that he might on another occasion have obtained the position of Master of Equity, a situation which is commonly understood to be reserved for the higher branch of the legal profession. He preferred, however, to confine his attentions to his private practice.

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

From H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces and the Berars.

To the SECRETARY to the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Bombay.

Dated Hingunghat, 8th May 1868.

SIR,—In continuation of my former reports, I have now the honour to forward copy of the return, showing the exports of cotton from the railway stations in these Provinces for the fortnight ending the 2nd instant.

2. The total exports for the fortnight, which are shown in detail in the accompanying return, amount to 3,343 full-pressed bales, 18,315 half-pressed bales, 3,935 dokras, or in all about 8,432 candies of cotton. During the corresponding fortnight of 1867, 226 full-pressed bales, 3,457 half pressed bales, and 35,332 dokras, or about 7,158 candies were exported.

3. The exports by Railway for the season 1866-67, as compared with 1867-68, stand as follows :—

1866-67.	1867-68.
99,956 candies.	83,518 candies.

The quantity that has gone towards Bombay by carts is comparatively small, and will be shown in my next report. All the returns have not yet been received.

4. The recent rise in prices has had the effect of bringing into Hingunghat much of the cotton held back by the villagers, but although the full-presses here are still fully employed the season is very nearly over.

5. In Berar very little cotton is now being brought into the markets, and what there is, is of inferior quality, spoilt by the rain.

STATEMENT *showing the quantity of Cotton received at and exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Berars and the Central Provinces, during the fortnight ending 2nd May 1868.*

Name of Station.	Number of bales remaining at close of preceding fortnight.	Number of bales received during close of preceding fortnight.	Total number of bales received up to date.	Total number of bales exported up to do.	Number of bales remaining at end of the fortnight.
Nagpore	78	78	78	78	..
Boree	..	..	..	..	..
Sindee	53	53	53	53	..
Wurdah	2,891	2,578	3,433	3,337	96
Pooljoon	1,803	1,803	1,803	1,803	..
Chandoor	1,783	1,683	2,275	2,225	50
Budnaira	43,850	43,850	49,586	49,586	..
Moortizapoor	20,536	20,536	22,665	22,439	226
Akola	14,9 3	14,857	15,587	15,449	138
Sheagaon	112 696	112,696	120 874	120,874	..
Nandoorah	65,284	64,764	72,145	71,885	260
Malkapore	5,206	5,206	5,551	5,551	..
Boorhanpor	4,517	4,487	4,844	4,804	40
Khandwa	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	..
Total..	274,718	273,688	300,101	299,291	810

H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

Camp, 3rd May 1868.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Shipping Company (Limited) was held at the offices of the secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., yesterday. There was only a small attendance.

Mr. J. G. Smith occupied the chair and read a report prepared by the directors. A statement of accounts up to 14th April, which had been printed and circulated, was also laid before the meeting. On the debit side of the accounts were the following items :—

	Rs.	qr.	r.
London Agents (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co. at 2s. (£1,881 3s. 8d.)	18,811	3	33
Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	1,80,531	2	37
Steam Cranes account (cost of 2 Steam Winches)	3,500	0	0
Ships—(Accounts showing present Cost)	23,14,623	2	33
Ships (Accounts showing Voyages not completed)	37,129	2	50
Government Charters Suspense Account—For Freight due by Government to the Company this day	1,53,294	1	58
Marine Insurance Suspense Account—For Marine Insurance on Hulls and Freights of Ships serving under Government Charters from the 14th April to the expiry of the Policies (outlay to be charged to the Ships hereafter in voyage accounts)	43,755	0	0
Ships' Stores Account—Sundry Provisions, Paints, &c. in hand	12,332	1	65
	Rupees 26,63,893	1	76

On the credit side were the following :—

	Rs.	qr.	r.
Capital Account	23,82,000	0	0
Flat Division Account (of 1865) Balance uncl'aimed	3,100	0	0
Distribution of Rs. 400 per Share—(Balance being amount to be paid on 1 Share)	400	0	0
Distribution of Rs. 350 per Share—(Balance to be paid being due on 158 Shares)	55,300	0	0
Profit and Loss Account as per Statement	2,23,093	1	76
	Rupees 26,63,893	1	76

The following resolutions were carried unanimously :—(1) that the report of the directors and the statement of accounts be received and adopted ; (2) that a dividend of Rs. 250 per share be distributed ; (3) that Mr. T. Bromley be re-elected a director ; and (4) that Mr. J. W. Scott be reappointed auditor. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting closed.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—12TH MAY

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

ASSAULT AND CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Five natives were fined Rs. 5 each and bound over to keep the peace for six months in a sum of Rs. 200, for assaulting one Noorkhand on the 4th inst. One of them failed to appear, and was further fined Rs. 5 for contempt of Court.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Bapoo Bagoba charged three natives with having assaulted him, but the charge was dismissed and the prosecution ordered to pay Rs. 30 of costs.

ASSAULTING A POLICE SEPOY.—Nine natives were charged with disorderly conduct, and two of them who had assaulted a policeman were fined 1 rupee each, and the others 8 annas each.

THEFT.—Vittoo Bapoo was sentenced to receive twelve stripes for stealing Rs. 13-4 in cash from Bagoo Natha.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Ismael Abram was fined Rs. 2 for driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner.

THE EVICTION OF PROSTITUTES.—Besides the case from Duncan Road reported yesterday, other two were called before Mr. Bickersteth in this Court on Monday,—landlords being charged with renting bungalows in Breach Candy Road to prostitutes—thereby causing a nuisance and detracting from the respectability of the locality. The defendants pleaded guilty in both cases, and were ordered to discontinue the use of the houses to prostitutes within five days.

KING THEODORE AND THE ENGLISH

(*L'Opinion Nationale.*)

The English must expect (with a man of such a temperament and character) serious, intelligent, and desperate resistance. It is not probable that they can overcome Theodore by a single "fait d'armes," and if the Negous is beaten on the side of Debra Tabor and Lake Tzana, he would still menace them with a formidable army ; and a chosen garrison placed at Magdala might suffice to defy all the efforts of the English, and prevent them from delivering their prisoners. This "amba," plentifully provisioned, standing on the summit of a mountain peak, occupies a position reputed impregnable, and much stronger than were the "ambas of our Gaulish ancestors, designated by the Romans under the name of "oppida."

We persist in thinking that the English have got a very heavy affair on their hands. It is not, according to all appearances, solely with the wish of delivering their captives that they have undertaken this difficult expedition. They have seen in this difference with Theodore an opportunity which they wished to profit by, for making themselves masters of the trade of the Red Sea. "He who risks nothing gains nothing," say the proverb

But in case our neighbours should attain the object of their policy in Tigre and Ambara, one cannot help asking whether the triumph of their interests would not be disastrous for Abyssinian nationality, which was beginnig to revive under the powerful although somewhat barbarous, impulse of the Emperor Theodore.

As for the French interests on the Red Sea, in Egypt, and the basin of the Mediterranean, they would be, we cannot doubt, gravely injured if our neighbours, as has been supposed, make Abyssinia a British province. This is a prospect with which, however, it would be well to familiarize ourselves at once ; for the English, if they are the victors, will not return from Gondar and Adown empty-handed.

Allured by one of those great and noble ideas which "have the privilege of" rousing our country, we have wished to accomplish in the Isthmus of Suez a dream pursued for three or four thousand years by the nations of the Mediterranean ; we have opened for the common good of humanity, and the advancement of civilization, a free passage between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. England, trembling for her commercial monopoly, obstinately opposed this project. She is now taking her revenge, and we may think ourselves lucky if, after having completed this gigantic work, by which the English will gain more than any one, they leave us the Bay of Adoulis, which became a French possession in 1857.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH AT THE MANCHESTER REFORM CLUB.

(*Times.*)

At a "conversazione" of the members of the Reform Club, held on Thursday (April 9) night, Mr. Smith made the following speech :—I was quite taken by surprise, and I confess somewhat alarmed, when I was told that I was to have the honour of meeting you here to-night. Mr. Conder has done me the honour to say that I shall find in Manchester the echo of my opinions on political subjects. Rather, I have been the humble echo of the opinions of Manchester; and my part is, as a literary man, to echo those opinions with my pen, not with my tongue. If I were to respond to the invitation which has been given me to enter at large on the great subjects of the day I should embark, indeed, upon a boundless sea ; for I think it may be said truly, and not merely as a rhetorical phrase, that this is the most momentous crisis in the history of the world since the Reformation. (Hear, hear.) Not only in the political, but in the intellectual, in the social, and in the religious sphere, a great movement is evidently going on. (Hear, hear.) The world in every sphere is in a state of critical transition. At the time of the Reformation the great political movements and the wars which then agitated the surface of society were merely the outward signs of the deeper spiritual movement below. Such I believe to be the case now. I believe that these political struggles, in which we take, and reasonably, so deep an interest, are superficial compared with the great religious movement which is going on beneath. However, to limit our view to that which interests us most now and here, English institutions are evidently undergoing a great change. This is not going to be merely, an extension of the suffrage, much less is it going to be limited to the Reform Bill of last Session. Evidently, the men who passed that Reform Bill knew not what they were doing. (Hear, hear.) Every one of the restrictive principles—principles, as they were perpetually called—on which they have rested, has been virtually abandoned by themselves. (Hear.) The rating principle, which was the great fundamental principle of all on which English institutions were to stand, as on a basis of adamant, for the future, was abandoned in the Bill itself by the provision for the lodger franchise. Then, no centre of representation—that was the charlatan phrase—no centre of representation was to be entirely abrogated ; in other words, no rotten borough was to be disfranchised. But in the case of Ireland that principle is abandoned. It is abandoned, we are told, because in that case, circumstances override it ; but I thought that the characteristic of a principle was this, that it overrode all circumstances. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Then, again, "there was the minorities clause, passed, no doubt, to show the exceeding goodwill of the upper House of Parliament towards the great constituencies which return Mr. John and Mr. Jacob Bright (laughter and cheers), but carrying in its bosom a change which the House of Lords would not like, for it involves the principle of personal as against that of local representation. (Cheers.) Thus, considering the hard and fast line still remaining in the counties has been the object not only of denunciation, but one may almost say of contumely, from the Tory party themselves, and considering, therefore, that the county franchise is not likely to remain in its present state, it appears to me that there are really no bounds left to the extension of the suffrage, and, that being the case, it is clear that English institutions will have to be revised as a whole, and to rest henceforth upon a different foundation. To accomplish that great work without violence or revolution is the province of the highest statesmanship : but I trust that from the great practical qualities of our nation, and the high gifts of many of our statesmen, the work may be accomplished. However, what concerns and interests us more immediately is the great victory gained by the Liberal party in the matter of the Irish Church. That victory to be absolutely decisive. Whether the majorities on the resolutions may be equal to that on the motion for going into committee or not, it is impossible that the sentence passed by the House of Commons can be reversed. The Irish Church really has nothing to stand upon. It is simply the Church of the conqueror. While the conqueror was a Roman Catholic that Church was Roman Catholic, though in those times the Church of the bulk of the people was not, properly speaking, Protestant, but something of a more primitive kind, and far less closely connected with Rome. At the time of the Reformation the Church of the conqueror became Protestant, and that of the people became more intensely Roman Catholic. That is, in fact, the account of the supreme Ultramontanism of the Irish people. Nothing can be more absurd than to pretend that the Established Church propagates Protestantism in Ireland. Let all Protestants be assured that it is the greatest and most insuperable bar to the spread of their religion in that country. (Hear.) It never makes a convert ; it prevents converts from being made. Nor, I fear, has it ever done as much as in theory an Established Church ought to do. It has never upheld national morality at any difficult crisis. It has never stood between the oppressor and the oppressed ; it has always been the Church of the oppressor. (Cheers.) I have searched Irish history in vain for any traces that the bishops and clergy of the Establishment in such periods as that of 1798, and at other periods, when they were called upon to plead for mercy to the oppressed, ever discharged that function. I don't wish to censure them severely or to say anything harsh upon them. It was not the men, but their position that was to blame. (Hear, hear.) However, the defence of this Irish Establishment must really be considered as almost abandoned. To stand up for it seems to require even stronger stimulants than any that religious fanaticism can supply. (Laughter.) But we need indulge no bad feelings towards the clergy of the Establishment. Mr. Gladstone seems disposed, and I hope we shall all agree with him in the disposition, to treat the clergy of the Church which is about to be disestablished as tenderly and respectfully as possible—to save every vested right, and to construe the term "vested right" in a large and liberal sense. This is something of a revolution, and it is desirable that the revolution should be so conducted as if possible, to leave no train of evil passions behind. Moreover, there is a danger from the resentment of the race and Church which are about to lose their ancient ascendancy. I have always felt that there was danger directly that the bribe of ascendancy was withdrawn that the Orangemen might become disunionists. In point of fact, the Protestant party in Ireland have at different periods of Ireland's history been extremely disunionist, and it is desirable, as far as possible, to guard against that danger. Therefore, on all accounts—of policy, of right feeling, and of justice—let us support Mr. Gladstone in dealing as tenderly as possible with the interests of the Irish Church—as tenderly as is possible consistently with the performance of this great and indispensable act of justice. But, although rational argument is at an end, some of the old pleas of obstruction seem likely to be revived. There was an allusion at the end of the Prime Minister's speech to the possibility that the disestablishment of the Irish Church might affect the tenure of the Crown. (Laughter.) That is George III. and his Ministers over again. That is once more, the appeal to the King's Conscience. I happened, in coming here by railway to buy at as tall a taking looking volume, which was a political novel written by the present Prime Minister, called "Ixion in Heaven." It is political, and I need not say that he has been very much in the habit of conveying his political opinions in the form of novels. It was written some time ago, but as the edition I bought was the edition of 1868, I suppose that the doctrines are still in force. (Laughter.) He there describes the State—he calls it the State of the Elysian Fields, but evidently it is the representation of the State of England, and he describes the Prime Minister, who I think is the Chancellor, as a performer in a dress between that of Scaramouch and Harlequin, pulling out of his mouth ribands, keeping our balls going at the same time, and performing other feats which sometimes harlequins and sometimes Prime Ministers perform. (Laughter.) And one part of his duty is to lead about a very meek-looking donkey, which by some is called Public Opinion and by others the King's Conscience. (Renewed laughter.) Well, it is said, if you disestablish the Irish Church you must disestablish the English Church, and a great appeal to English religious feelings is made upon that ground. I do not want to sail under false colours. I am a free Churchman (cheers), and believe that as the Christian religion was most powerful to subdue the whole world when it was not connected with the State, in all probability it would recover its force and regain its hold upon society if it were disconnected from the State. (Cheers) I hold, and always have avowed, that opinion. I hold it consistently with loyalty to my Church, with great respect for the virtues and for the learning of its clergy, and with a very strong consciousness, not only of the excellence of their religious work, but of the admirable qualities which, in country parishes especially, they have shown as the almoners, the comforters, and the advisers of the poor; and if disestablishment were to come, I should pray, not only in the interests of my own religious community, but in the interests of the people at large, that it might come as gradually and be conducted as temperately and as leniently as possible. (Hear, hear.) But though I hold these opinions, I protest against the assumption that the cases of the Irish and English Establishment are one. They are wholly different. The sufficient proof of that is the case of Scotland. At the union with Scotland we established, or, rather, we allowed the Scotch to establish, their own Church. In so doing we recognized the principle that the Established Church of a nation ought to be that to which the nation is attached. We have done exactly the contrary in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) We have violated there the principle which we had ourselves laid down? and why? For no better reason than that the Irish were a despised and conquered race, and that their religion was then supposed to be political treason. If, indeed, the Church when disestablished in Ireland should prove to be stronger and better than when it had been established ; if that experiment should prove successful—of course, it is impossible to say that the people in England may not hereafter be led to extend the principle. But if it proves unsuccessful—if the experiment leads, as Mr. Disraeli says it will lead, to a general outbreak of godlessness, irreligion, and vice. (Laughter.) Of course there will be an argument, the more, and a tremendously powerful argument the more, for retaining the English Establishment. We are twitted—the Liberals are twitted—with not having brought this question forward before. Well, I suppose most of us in this room can say that we did bring it forward before, only we were not listened to. I can say myself, in my humble way, that I did bring it forward among the very first subjects on which I wrote. But we have another answer. Lord Stanley brings forward an amendment ; that amendment says, "We may admit that modifications are required in the temporalities of the Irish Church." Why did not Lord Stanley say that before? (Hear, hear.) Of course, the truth is, that the subject has ripened—(cheers)—and that men's minds are now turned to it, not perhaps in the best way, but still in a very natural way, by seeing that, unless justice is done in Ireland, Ireland will become a fearful danger to this country. I do not pretend to say—no man can pretend to say—that the disestablishment of the Irish Church will achieve that object which we all have at heart, the object of making the union with Ireland a real union. I am afraid that things have been allowed to go too far for that. But the disestablishment of the Irish Church will have one good effect, at all events. It will put on the side of the Union a very large number of educated and influential Roman Catholics who desire only that justice shall be done to their country, and, if justice is done, are perfectly ready to maintain the connexion with us ; and it will, moreover, manifest to the Irish and to all the world that we are determined to deal with Ireland in a spirit of justice. (Hear, hear.) The fact is that the retention of this Irish Establishment has brought upon England greater opprobrium than we really deserve. A great continental statesman once remarked to me—he volunteered the remark—that the conduct of England to Ireland during the last 30 years had been admirable ; but he then mentioned the single exception of the retention of the Irish Establishment. Well, now, that is not very far from the truth. The conduct of the English people towards Ireland since the Catholic Emancipation has, on the whole, been kind and good, in intention at least. We must not put the case too strongly against our own country. No man in the present generation, except a few very retrograde and bigoted Tories, has the desire to do anything that can be called trampling upon Ireland. But the retention of this Establishment has made all the world believe that we do still treat the Irish as a conquered people ; and consequently the Irish have had, in all their insurrections, or attempts at insurrection, the sympathy of foreign nations, who could not believe that a Government which kept the Church of the minority established was animated by a spirit of justice towards the nation. (Hear, hear.) Still there will remain very important Irish questions to be solved. Of course the land question is the one that in most minds presses most. On that question I confess myself not to be so advanced as many Liberals are. If by tenant right you mean that you will give security for improvements, or that you will make other rational amendments in the law of landlord and tenant, well and good. But if you come to any strong measures for creating at once an Irish peasant proprietary without wishing to say anything dogmatic on a question where wiser men than I am, and excellent Liberals, differ from me, I confes that I should wish before we take any strong measures, to see clearly that that peasant proprietary will be prosperous and happy. I can quite imagine an Irish peasant proprietary owners of the soil, content, as the Irish are now, merely to raise their subsistence from it ; not having the means of purchasing the comforts, refinements and elegancies of life—caring really for nothing but just for raising food enough to live upon, and vegetating in a very unsatisfactory and unprogressive state. But to produce that peasant proprietary you must take one of two courses. Either you must advance money in some shape or other to enable the peasant holders to become proprietors of the land (in which case I fear there would be a very great danger, as they would be debtors, and the State the creditor ; that when you came to evict them for nonpayment of rent you would excite a great burst of indignation against the State), or you must do what ultra tenant-right people in Ireland wish to do—you must transfer by the strong hand of power the property from the landower to the tenant. Well, that, of course, is a tremendous thing to undertake. You could not do it without shaking the foundations of property ; and, although that or any other measure may be justified if it is necessary for the salvation of the people, still you must first conscientiously show that it is necessary. There is a milder measure which I have ventured constantly to advocate, which involves no disturbance of the foundations of property, and which would, I think, certainly do some good, and could not, as far as I see, do any harm. Whether the law of primogeniture and the principle of entailing and settling property be good for England or not, one thing is quite clear, that they are bad for Ireland. They maintain there an absentee aristocracy, drawing money out of the country, not discharging their social duties, and the constant object of odium and iritation among the people. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, to abolish the law of primogeniture, so far as Ireland is concerned, and to prohibit any disposal of law, except in favour of persons in being, it seems to me would be a wise and safe measure. There again if the introduction of this change in Ireland should hereafter lead to the same change in England, provided the change be good we cannot guarantee the opponents of this change against the free action of the future. But clearly this feudal law of succession to property and the disposition of property in England never was suited to Ireland, and, so far as Ireland is concerned, ought to be repealed. (Hear, hear.) I am afraid that we shall still have something more to do, because, owing partly to the great neglect of Ireland by our sovereigns, no feeling of attachment towards the English Crown and English institutions has ever sprung up in Ireland. In its place there is a feeling towards us as if we were a foreign nation. The very education which we ourselves have given the Irish, by helping to make them capable of that national sentiment, has stimulated this national antagonism. It is an extremely difficult thing to deal with, undoubtedly ; it will task to the utmost the wisdom and energies of statesmen, but I believe it will have to be dealt with by some sort of compromise,—that Irish nationality will have in some way to be recognized, and soon, or else the sentiment of national antagonism will continue to grow, and we shall have something like a discontented nation always on our hands. I am not one of those who wish to uphold the pageantry of Royalty as the most salutary and useful of institutions, and I do not wish to utter any ultra-Courtly sentiments on the subject ; but I must say that, if the Sovereigns of England for the last 50 years had regularly passed two or three months in Ireland, and had given the Irish the assurance that they were equally with ourselves the objects of the Sovereign's care, things would now be in a very different state. (Hear.) The Prince of Wales is now going there. I appreciate the motives which lead him to go, and I will not say that his visit will not do some good ; but I do not expect that it will do much good, because, of course, the Irish are clear-sighted enough to see that it is done for the purpose of conciliating them at this moment, and they will not take the transient presence of the Prince of Wales as an equivalent for the regular presence of the Queen. (Hear.) There are other great questions, of course, that press upon us, and into which one is tempted to enter ; but it would be far too long to go the whole round. The education question is one that has been already touched upon ; and, with regard to that, I am afraid that my mind is not so absolutely in unison with Manchester as I could desire—that is to say, if Manchester is in favour of a uniform system of compulsory education. I confess that my own mind is rather in doubt upon the subject. I feel that the question is one with respect to which different districts of the country differ very much, and I am afraid that you cannot device a system, worked by the central Government, which shall suit all parts of the country. In the rural districts especially, if you were to take, as some one proposed, the children of the agricultural labourer, and compel them up to a certain age, to attend school and not to work, I am afraid that you might produce in the home evils which would partly countervail the training of the school. The agricultural labourer's wages barely enable him and his family to live ; a child which contributes nothing to the common store is, I am afraid, in danger of being less well treated at home ; and if you look to the formation, not merely of the mind, but of the character, a kind home is, to my mind at least, as necessary as a good school. (Cheers.) However, without entering into all the intricacies of the education question, I think that we shall have to solve it partly by improving our local institutions. It seems to me desirable both with a view to dealing with this and some local questions, and with a view to training the people in the country, and the county constituencies to political life, to which they are at present wholly unaccustomed, that some county assembly should be formed, and that the business of the county, which is at present done at Quarter Sessions, should be done by some sort of county representation. As to the judicial business of the quarter sessions, I hope to see that soon in entirely different hands (hear), for until it is the people will not see the face of justice. (Hear, hear.) But the other business—the county business—might well, I think, be intrusted to a representative assembly of each county ; and I should be inclined rather to enlarge than to restrict the number of questions with which the county assemblies should be empowered to deal. I think that would be useful, as I say, both with a view to the right settlement of local questions, or all questions, which vary with regard to each locality, as a training school and as a certain balance to the great democratic central assembly which evidently is about soon to come into being. This extension of the suffrage has been carried through owing to circumstances, and to the struggle of parties, without much foresight and without any general revision of our institutions ; otherwise, I think that our local institutions would have been looked to and strengthened, at a time when the central institutions were undergoing this change. These are the two principal home questions—the Irish question and the education question. There is one question which seems to be coming on, which is almost lost sight of in these great Parliamentary struggles, and to which I would venture to call the attention of my audience here, as I sometimes have tried to call their attention to it through the columns of the local press—I mean the question of the Canadian Confederation. There is a little cloud rising there, at present no bigger than a man's hand, which, unless it is attended to, may spread into a tempest. I quite appreciate the objects with which our statesmen tried to form a Canadian Confederation. I have no doubt they meant to do what was right and best for both nations ; but I think they erred in not fully taking the sense of all the colonies which they were going to combine in that Confederation. I think they erred in allowing themselves to take the results of mixed elections as a sufficient indication of the popular will. Now the consequence is seen. Nova Scotia wishes to break loose. What are to we do? If we repeal the Act of Parliament as regards Nova Scotia the Canadians will no doubt be deeply offended, more especially as they have been bribed into the Confederation by this intercolonial railway. (Hear, hear.) I, on the other hand, we try to hold the Nova Scotians to the Confederation, and they become very much exasperated, I am afraid that that may lead to some differences between us and the United States. I am convinced that the United States entertain no design whatever against the independence of the Canadians. I am convinced that they will allow things to take their natural course as regards Canada. It is impossible not to see that the advantages of the Union are such that all neighbouring territories tend to fall into it. It secures to all its members internal peace, external security, and internal free trade—advantages which cannot fail to attract towards it our colonies on its borders. But I am convinced that the Americans entertain no aggressive designs against the Canadians. But, on the other hand, I do not feel sure that they will permit any European power to coerce any community on that continent ; and if we were to attempt to coerce the Nova Scotians, and compel them to remain in a Confederation which they dislike, I do not feel at all sure that serious consequences would not ensue ; and I cannot help thinking that this is one of the symptoms of the necessity of reconsidering our colonial institutions. We cannot give—Parliament cannot give—sufficient attention to colonial concerns to enable it to regulate the destinies of these distant nations. A leading Nova Scotian, writing to me, said that he had been present at the debate in the House of Lords, and that this Confederation Act, to which he and his countrymen were so hostile, was carried in a thin house, after a debate which seemed to him to show that the debaters were really quite ignorant of the question on which they were talking. That is almost inevitable in the case of distant colonies ; and I cannot help thinking that this affair will suggest to all who do not think mere extent of territory identical with happiness and power the necessity of reviewing that part of our institutions. (Hear.) That mention of the Americans suggests to me some kind words which were spoken by Mr. Conder as to my intention to reside for some time in America. I really am sorry that a private intention of mine should, without any fault of mine, have become public. I do not know how the information was obtained ; but it was published by a Tory paper ; I do not know with what intention, whether as mere gossip, or for what purpose ; but it was through no fault of mine that it was made public. I did not wish to obtrude my private intentions on the world. I have only to say that, wherever I go, I shall remain a good Englishman (hear, hear), and that if I am settled in America, so far as my humble endeavours will go, I shall endeavour to promote what I believe to be the best interests of both nations and cordial friendship between this country and the United States. (Cheers.) The Liberal party, and the Manchester section of it which is represented here, is now, I hope, again no longer a rabble, but is about to advance as a united phalaux to carry out those great principles for which it lives, and to fix the institutions of England finally upon a Liberal basis. I hope before I go, at all events, to see that result virtually obtained. I confess that I am very glad to see the party rallying again to its leader, Mr. Gladstone. (Cheers.) I speak of Mr. Gladstone with perfect independence, simply from the point of view of the public good. I have differed from him on not a few questions, and opposed him on some, and this on questions especially interesting to me—viz., questions of academical reform. But I have the greatest possible confidence in his integrity. (Hear, hear.) He was early entangled in a strong Tory connexion. Even at Oxford, even at Eton, he was almost the leader of the Tory party. He committed himself, early in life, by a book, to strong Church and State principles. He is a man of strong personal affections, and on whom personal associations have a powerful hold. You cannot expect that a man should unwind such a chain as that all at once, and you would not respect him if he threw it off ; but he has been gradually unwinding it, and I can say this with truth, that I have steadily supported him for many years, as a member of the constituency at Oxford, in the full confidence that the principles of political justice were in him, and that in the end they would come out. (Hear.) I am perfectly convinced that his conduct now is not what his enemies say it is—merely an attempt to take up a question for the purpose of getting into power, but it is the honest development of his own mind. (Cheers.) I am convinced that he is "the man," and that he shows himself the man, because this is "the hour." (Cheers.) Therefore, in leaving England, I shall leave it, politically speaking, happy, because I shall see I hope, my party triumphant, and the leader whom I cordially revere at the head of that party. (Renewed cheers.) Let me once more, gentlemen, thank you very cordially for the compliment which you have paid me, and for which I was very little prepared. I have touched, I fear but very incoherently, on two or three of the great questions which interest us most. But I repeat that this is altogether a most momentous age ; that we are about, as I am convinced, to place English institutions on a new basis, and that the utmost calmness, wisdom, foresight, and patriotism are necessary for the work. I am confident, however, that these qualities are to be found in the statesmen of the Liberal party.

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BENJAMIN BURT, Esq., 31, Charlotte Square.
Manager.—ROBERT HUNTER, Esq.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....
BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....
KURRACHEE .....
AGRA .....
LAHORE .....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange on the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 0d per Rupee

	4 do.	1/11⅞	"
	3 do.	1/11 13/16	"
	2 do.	1/11⅞	"
	1 do.	1/11 11/16	"
On demand		1/11 5/8	"
On Scotland		1/11 5/8	"

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 5, Saturdays 10 to 4.

Bombay, 8th May 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m/s' sight above		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
" 4	do.	1s. 11 15/16d	"
" 3	do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	"
	On demand	1s. 11 3/4d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11 11/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	6 per cent.
6	do.	..	5 "
3	do.	..	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 4th May 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
6 do.	.. .. at	1s. 11 13/16d. "
4 do.	.. .. at	1s. 11¾d. "
2 do.	.. .. at	1s. 11 11/16d. "
1 do.	.. .. at	1s. 11⅝d. "
On Demand (Read Office)	.. .. at	1s. 11½d "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted hereon the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,20[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,10[illegible]
RESERVE FUND .....£2[illegible]

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Depositing Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., late Commissioner, Bengal Civil Service.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Judge, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
Resident Bank of Madras, late Chief of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Council of India.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq.
W. E. FREME, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
Bombay Government, R. Q., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council of Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WROUGHTON, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Calcutta—CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay—Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Madras—Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
Rangoon—Manager.—F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

FEHL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, till the end of the Monsoons, a well furnished BUNGALOW, standing close to the Sea in one of the best positions on the west side of Malabar Hill. Possession on the 27th inst. Apply to "T. C. G.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

A PORTION of a BUNGALOW, very nicely situated near Mount Road, with COACH-HOUSE and STABLING, TO BE LET. For particulars apply to SOMJEE PARPIA, Parell Road, near Iron Foundry.

Byculla, 20th April 1868.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 17, situated in Gilder Street, Grant Road, with two Chawls, one Stable, and a Godown, with Vehar Water. It can accommodate a large Family. Also a small BUNGALOW at Grant Road.

For particulars apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE FUCKEERJEE, Stamp Vendor, opposite to New Bank of Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. GREEN, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by PROCTOR-SIMS, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858,

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Panoramic views of Elphinstone Circle, Elphinstone Land and Press Company's property, Bird's-eye Views of Bombay, Reversing Station Bhore Ghaut, Khandalla, Caves of Karlee and Elephanta, &c. &c.

Studio open daily for Portraits from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SYKES AND DWYER.

9, Hummum Street, Fort.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

(Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH THE ICE COMMITTEE.

The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

OUT-STATION ORDERS.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

CREDIT ACCOUNTS.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

HOURS OF DELIVERY.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

FORM OF ADDRESS.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Dressers or Bombs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.

Do. Do. Trousering.

Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.

West of England Tweeds, of every description.

A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.

Black and White Moire Antiques for Vestings.

White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.

The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.

The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.

A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1

White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.

Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.

Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.

Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.

Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARI S EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.

Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.

Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corps Helmet.

Drab Felt Hats, Helmets.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.

Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

Terms—CASH.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes. FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS. ENGRAVERS

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—The Offices of the UNIVERSAL BANK and FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED) are removed to HOUSE No. 40 MEADOW STREET.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid at this Office to Shareholders on the Indian Register, on and after the 18th instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 18th instant inclusive

By order of the Court of Directors.
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilkhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

ARCHITECTURE

AT

BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,

Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes,

BY

T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,

Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and "Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

ON MONDAY, the 18th instant, and every MONDAY until further Notice, a Train will leave Narelle at 7-10 A.M., to which 1st and 2nd Class Carriages will be attached, and arrive in Bombay at 11-0 A.M. A stoppage of 40 minutes will occur at Callian, where Breakfast will be prepared for those who telegraph from Narelle. The Telegrams for Breakfast will be sent free.

WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 11th May 1868.

PRICKLY HEAT.

PETROLEUM SOAP,
Prepared from Pure Barbadoes Petroleum.
CARBOLIC ACID SOAP,
(MacDougall's Patent.)
These preparations affords
SAFE AND SPEEDY RELIEF.

THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co., Limited

CLARET.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have on Sale a fresh quarterly Consignment of their usual excellent quality—

BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Petit Medoc.....per doz.	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 12 0
Medoc ..... "	" 14 0	" 16 0
Medoc, Pints ..... "	" 8 0	" 9 0
Saint Julien ..... "	" 20	" 22 0

SUPERIOR DINNER WINES.

Chateau Leoville .....Rs. 25 0	Rs.	28 0
Chateau Margaux ..... " 33 0	"	36 0

To those who have drunk these Wines no recommendation will be needed, except that they are of the usual quality.

Bombay and Poona.

PURE SWISS MILK (PRESERVED).—Prepared by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company.

The only preserved Milk awarded a Medal, at Paris Exhibition, 1867.

Recommendation by BARON VON LIEBIG.

I have analyzed the Preserved Milk prepared at Cham (Switzerland) by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company. It consists of nothing but Cow's milk and the best Sugar, and possesses all the properties and qualities of a perfectly pure milk. I heartily recommend it as perfectly wholesome and as especially adapted for hospitals and children. I have no doubt that its excellent qualities will soon introduce it in large cities, where it is daily becoming more difficult to obtain a supply of pure milk for use of families.

See my full report upon this article published April, 1867.

(Signed) LIEBIG.

Can be had on application.
Imported by TREACHER & Co., Limited,
(Sole Agents) Bombay Presidency.

DR. LAZARUS'S PREPARATIONS, &c.—Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA. Prepared by a newly discovered process, by which method only the whole of the valuable medicinal properties of the "Agathotes Chirayta" are retained in a high state of concentration and preservation.

Numberless trials have proved it to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, Heart-burn, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, or General Debility, especially that arising from a long residence in India, or other warm climates. Bilious Headaches, Sunsive Breath, Convalescence from Fevers and other Debilitating Diseases, Affections of the Spleen, Want of Appetite and General Vigour of the Frame; Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Blotches on the Skin, Pimples on the Face and other disorders arising from derangement to of either the Liver, Gall, Bladder, or Biliary Ducts, have in the "Essence of Chiretta" their appropriate remedy.

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF NEEM.—This preparation is warranted to contain the whole of the Therapeutic properties of MELIA AZADIRACHTA, in a highly concentrated form, being a solution of the whole of the Alkaloids found in that Tree.

The Baids and Hukeems of Hindoostan have employed this valuable Drug for very many centuries in a variety of complaints, more especially for Skin diseases.

AFFECTING THE SKIN.

Such as HERPES, SCABIES, ECZEMA, SCURVY, RUPIA, &c. It is also a FEBRIFUGE and ANTI-PERIODIC.

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, TREACHER & Co., (LD)

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT AT BYCULLA.—We would invite the attention of both Amateur and Professional Photographers to this department of our business, which has been greatly extended) where may be seen a large assortment of First Class photographic Apparatus (*made especially for this Climate*), and Sundries, with every requisite for practising the Art.

The Lenses are procured from the well-known firms of Dallmeyer, Grubb, Ross, and Voigtlander, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of these instruments.

New Apparatus and improvements are added to the Stock as they appear.

APPARATUS.

Cameras expanding and rigid
Glass and We-dgwood Funnels.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Developing Glasses. Levelling Stands.
Filtering Paper.
Camels' Hair Brushes.
Plate Holders. Glass Measures.
Scales and Weights. Blotting Paper.
Argentometers. Draining Frames.
Copper and Tin Stills.
Rolling Presses.
Photographic Tents and Stereoscopes.
Spirit Lamps.
Glass Stirring Rods.
Focussing Glasses.
Back Grounds in Oil.
Lifters for greasing Glass.
Solid, and other accessories for the Studio, &c. &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts: Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	0	p. doz.
Vieux "	Do.	" 18	0 "
Cognac "	Do.	" 16	"

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each cases.....Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ..... " 32 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

CLARET.	From KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX. Medoc.....quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.		
	" .....pints at " 7½ "		
	St. Laurent .....quarts at " 18 "		
	Chateau Beitasse " at " 25 "		
	Cognac tres vieux .....at " 55 "		
BRANDY.	" " Champagne at " 35 "		
	From C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg .....quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz		
	" .....pints at " 16 "		
	Imperial .....quarts at " 32 "		
	" .....pints at " 17 "		
	Die Perle des Rheins quarts at " 35 "		
	Moselle..... " at " 24 "		
	" .....pints at " 13 "		
	Johanniserg .....quarts at " 33 "		

GADDUM & Co.

STEREOGRAPHS.

A LARGE variety of transparent and other STEREOGRAPHS on Glass and Paper.

Sets of transparent STEREOGRAPHS giving different scenes in a variety of Operas with all the effect of light and colour as under—

Faust et Marguerite	12	Scenes.....	Rs. 15
L'Africaine.....	12	"	" 15
Robert le Diable	12	"	" 15
Cendrillon	12	"	" 15
Le Biche au Bois	12	"	" 15
La Dame Blanche.....	6	"	" 8

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